

VOLUME CXL—No. 9.

NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 6, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 7,922

## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

—

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established

in June, 1768, and is now in its one

hundred and forty-first year.

It is the oldest

newspaper in the Union, and, with less

than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed

paper in the English language.

It is published weekly,

and contains news from all parts of the

world, with selected miscellany and val-

uable "farmers'" and household departments.

Reaching so many households in this and other

States, the limited space given to advertising

is very valuable, and the rates are

\$1.00 a year in advance. Single copies

are 6 cents. Extra copies can always

be obtained at the office of publication and at

the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special

terms given to advertisers by addressing the

publisher.

Local Matters.

New Wharf at Narragansett.

The new wharf at Narragansett

Pier now being erected by the Prov-

idence, Fall River and Newport

Steamboat Company is about com-

pleted, so that passengers will begin land-

ing there at once. There yet remains

considerable work to be done, in the

way of grading and adding finishing

touches everywhere, but nothing that

will interfere with general passenger

traffic. The new structure is an orna-

ment to the place, but was constructed

with an eye for the useful as well as

ornamental. The new wharf when com-

pleted will be, approximately, length

over all, 1281 feet; width of stem, 20

feet; extreme width of head proper, 92

feet; length of head, 68 feet. Outside

of the head proper is a pilothouse

and truss arch, which has a face of 127 feet on

each side. The wharf has three prom-

inent features, the stem, the head and

the crib.

In the pavilion will be a restaurant

and waiting room, and a little at one

side the bath houses, all of which are

admirably fitted for the purposes for

which they are intended. The head of

the wharf, where the landings will be

made, is equipped with Winter's patent

wharf hoist.

Drives have been built back of the

building leading from the Boston Neck

road in graceful lines to the entrance to

the station and to the wharf. The

grounds are being brought to grade to

correspond to the drives, and will pre-

sent when finished a surface which will

be pleasing to the eye.

Town and City Sealers.

The seventh annual meeting of the

town and city sealers of weights and

measures was held at the office of State

Sealer Crawford, Providence, Thursday

morning, following which the annual

dinner was enjoyed at Field's Point.

The invitations for this event were

most unique, containing a picture of a

soldier and a sailor equally balanced in

a pair of scales, with the inscription

"Weighed in the balance and not found

wanting." There is also a picture of a

duel between the Spanish bull and the

American hog, and a few witty verses

on "Our Unarmored Porkers." There

were present from Newport County John

H. Stacy of Newport, Charles E. Wee-

den of Jamestown, A. W. Mitchell of

New Shoreham, William T. Shooman of

Middletown, Samuel Scobey of Tiver-

ton and Charles G. Hazard of Ports-

mouth.

The first illumination and band con-

cert at Easton's beach was held yester-

day. The company had expended con-

siderable money in improvements, in-

cluding the erection of a band stand

and seats for the public. They have

assisted nature in beautifying the scene

by numerous colored incandescent

lamps, making a most charming effect.

These concerts, which will be held about

four times a week during the summer,

will undoubtedly prove very attractive

for evening entertainments.

The Middlesex Methodist Church

will hold its annual clambake at South-

wick's Grove next Saturday and if

those given in the past are any criter-.

on, it will be well worth attending. The

electric cars pass the corner of Forest

avenue, the Grove, is also a short dis-

tance up that thoroughfare, and the

taxis will well repay what little effort

will be required to reach it.

The civil service commission an-

nounces that an examination will be

held for the postal service in this city

on some date between October 1st and

15th, 1898. Application blanks, etc.,

may be obtained at the post office. Ap-

plications must be filed on or before

September 1st. Exact date of exami-

nation will be announced later.

Mr. Thomas B. Gould of West Vir-

ginia is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Swi-

burne on Pelham street.

The letter box in front of the Gas

Building on Thames street is unable to

attend to its duties owing to a broken

back.

Miss Edith H. Milne, of Fall River, is

the guest of Miss Mary Stewart.

## City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council for August was held Tuesday evening when routine business was transacted. The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Auditor,	\$ 321.41
Poor Department,	855.11
Watch and Police,	1,041.13
Board of Health,	31.65
Public Schools,	8,326.29
Streets and Highways,	1,726.48
New Harbor Park,	168.10
Thompson Street Pavement,	1,995.17
Removal of stones offal	36.10
Swill Scow, etc.	99.00
Schoolhouse, Second Ward,	4,000.00
Dog Fund,	10.00
Bullock Grounds,	10.00
Yankee Yacht Club Fund,	3,179.83
Public Building,	137.10
Books, Stationery and Printing Incidents,	185.41
	536.61
	\$18,555.14

In the school appropriation a bill of \$10 for ice cream and cake occasioned discussion as no one seemed to know what it was for, or by whose authority it was contracted. In accordance with the report of the committee on streets and highways the contract for filling in the new harbor park was awarded to James Corrigan at 83 cents per cubic yard. John Sullivan was the lowest bidder but wanted eighteen months to complete the work. It was voted to construct a sewer in DeWolfe street at a cost of \$750 and to repair the wall on Brinkley wharf at a cost of \$200.

A street light was ordered placed at the west end of Hammond street and on Church street between Spring and Thames, the latter being one that was removed after lights were placed on Spring street. The committee on street lights recommended that a resolution be passed authorizing the committee to ascertain the cost of a municipal electric light plant and to ask for proposals for the erection of such a plant. The resolutions were laid on the table.

Two ordinances in amendment of Chapter 21 of the city ordinances "Of Nuisances," were passed without debate. They add two sections, 20 and 21, which provide that no person shall deposit in the city scow the carcasses of any animal for disposal without a permit from the inspector of nuisances, who shall besides granting such permission that such carcasses are properly opened, weighted and sunk according to contract, the expense for such work to be met by the person who presents them for disposal. A fine of \$25 for any violation of these sections is provided.

Section 10 of this chapter, adopted July 5 last, was further amended by providing that the inspector of nuisances, in addition to the duties already imposed on him, shall see that the contractors for the collection and disposal of house effal comply with the terms of their contracts; shall investigate all reports of irregular and inefficient service and see that they are corrected; shall see that no scow or house offal is dumped by private collectors on the city dump; shall give permits to such private collectors to deliver scow to the scow and shall see that no ashes or garbage is mixed with it; shall report to the board of aldermen any failure of either contractor to fulfill his contract; shall superintend the loading of the scow and report to the board of aldermen any damage to it or necessary repairs required.

The new board of license commissioners organized Tuesday afternoon by the election of Mr. Frank F. Nolan president and Mr. Edward W. Higbee secretary. Fred J. Sullivan, Long wharf, was granted a license.

Mr. Samuel M. Stevens, bookkeeper at H. N. Hassard & Co.'s, while jogging two quarrelsome blacksmiths from his place of business Tuesday evening, sustained a badly sprained ankle.

Mr. Alfred Wilson, formerly assistant postmaster at New Bedford, has been visiting friends in Newport this week, making the entire journey to this city by electric.

A large excursion from Lowell and Fitchburg came over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road to Newport today.

Mr. Frank E. Sison, Miss Evelyn F. Sison and Miss M. E. Calhoun, of New Bedford, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Atmore Honeywell.

Miss Benjamin Easton, Miss Jennie Easton and Miss Lauder have been staying at the Spring House, Block Island, for a few days.

Miss Anna Doull of New Bedford, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Mary E. Hawley.

On Wednesday and Thursday of next week the ladies of Channing Memorial church will hold their annual fair.

Mrs. Robert H. Peckham has returned from a visit to friends in New Brunswick.

Mrs. Harriet Bartlett of Yonkers, N. Y., is at Miss Robinson's.

Miss Mary Dame of Brooklyn, formerly of this city, is at Miss Rodman's.

Touro funds. It was referred to the finance committee.

In the board of aldermen the city collector explained the situation in the case of Charles Warren Lippitt vs. the City of Newport in regard to the erection of the wall at the foot of Ledge road.

## ALDERMANIC.

A communication was received from the Board of Health charging the inspector of nuisances with inefficiency and neglect of duty. The communication was referred to a special committee consisting of Alderman O'Neill, Rogers and Hamilton for investigation.

The following licenses were granted: Tavern—Charles H. Sullivan; fruit vendor's—John F. Smith, about thirty five dollars; lighting street—Lighting Street, 3,179.83; Public building, 137.10; Books, stationery and printing incidents, 185.41.

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Two ordinances in amendment of Chapter 21 of the city

## RAY'S RECRUIT

Captain CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

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(CONTINUED.)

## CHAPTER XIV.

A remarkable winter, from a cavalry point of view, was that, the first which the old regiment spent at Ranson, but, like many other things temporal and most things military, it came to an end, and people looking back upon it afterward declared, they were rather sorry, after all, for there was so much to make it vividly interesting at the time and to form topics for talk in the weeks to come.

Sensations flattened out lamentably for nearly a fortnight after the quelling of Mainwaring's mortal indictment against "the swell of the sorrel troop," as Blake described Hunter, and when they recurred, about the height of the holiday season, other names and households than those herein mentioned were mainly conspicuous, although Blake managed to mix in more than one of them. Between him and Mainwaring, was patched a trace based primarily on the latter's admission that he had probably made a mess of the whole business, but really couldn't be held responsible in the face of such testimony as was offered by prominent officers of the —th, Messrs. Brady and Rawson. Then Blake apologized for comprising the head of the junior major to the wreck of the magazine, and peace with honor, though not without difficulty, was established so far as the men were concerned. It was, in fact, less difficult than in the case of the women, for Miss Leroy had, it seems, a very pretty will of her own that Mrs. Mainwaring could neither bend nor break. Mrs. Mainwaring was of an old and distinguished family, and so was Miss Leroy, and the woman Miss Leroy most seriously affected was Mrs. Blake, nee Bryan, daughter of a rather dissolute old roughneck once well known about Russell. It stung Mrs. Mainwaring that her niece should have, as she said to her and whispered to others, so little pride. The story spread in the regiment through what was whispered, not through what was said, and Miss Leroy, already popular, became a hot favorite for wives.

She had come to spend the winter, but as soon as the holidays were over and her precious post children had their Christmas tree and other Christmas joys—eaten before the new year was fairly ushered in—she returned from the morning reading day and found Mrs. Mainwaring impatiently awaiting her. There were invitations for dinners, etc., extending a week; over ten days, ahead, and Mrs. Mainwaring wished to know which it was her niece's pleasure to accept now was agast at the reply—any that might be acceptable, to hurry up to Jan. 6, none for her after that date, as she would then have to return to New York.

Remonstrance proved utterly useless. The second week in January saw Miss Leroy, accompanied to the station by most of the ladies and a few of their lords, safely aboard the east bound train, with old 788 and Jimmy Long in the lead. There were dozens of the children there to bid her goodby. There were even a number of enlisted men, with whom she warmly shook hands before she took her seat in the roomy Pullman. Captain and Mrs. Blake, her devoted friends, went with her as far as Omaha, where she was to join another party. Mrs. Mainwaring fairly dissolved in tears as they kissed each other goodby, for, after all, Kato was the daughter of a long loved, long lost brother, if she was headstrong and independent, and never yet had woman left the dingy precincts of old Ranson so generally and thoroughly esteemed.

But every one wondered for all that—over the many who would not give their thought expression—whether an understanding did not exist, whether she was not going with the expectation of meeting somewhere the remarkable recruit by the name of Hunter, for Hunter had left on a month's furlough just ten days before.

Mrs. Mainwaring declared that Kato's sole reason for going was that she was too conscientious. She fond her health restored, no one remembered having heard of it as impaired, and she felt she must return to her kindred in the east and resume her interrupted duties there.

But Mrs. Stannard and other wise women well knew that the main reason for her going was that life with Uncle and Aunt Mainwaring was not as peaceful or congenial, despite their pride in and affection for her, as it should have been.

And then there was still another and more vital reason. "Everybody" was talking about her interest in Trooper Hunter and his undoubted admiration for her. But Hunter had had to go back to duty with his troop, had met Miss Leroy only on the long, afternoon, and evenings when he was with two or three other bluejackets, worked at the festooning and decorating under her active supervision of the post assembly hall. Then he had had an interview with Ray, his captain, that brought matters to a climax. He applied for and received his furlough in the midst of the holidays, left his kit with the first sergeant, his uniform with Murray, the carpenter, and Butte in a snowstorm, the Pullman smoker, and familiar looking tweeds, traveling cap, and ulster, at which Jim Long stared in astonished recognition when as he alighted from his cab at the Junction a swell civilian stepped up and smilingly tendered him a cigar.

Whatever clouds had lowered over the house of Hunter were wafted away the night of that decisive conference of the powers, when Stannard and Truscott demolished the theories of Mainwaring and the aspersions of Brady and company. Even Conway had limped out of his boggy a few days later to say he, too, had been fooled. (He was destined to be foisted still more when a jail delivery turned loose his seven star performers on Christmas eve.) Corporal Croxford and Trooper Elzer still maintained their conviction of Hunter's gall until Mrs. Merrileather weakened over her husband's death and confirmed his whole confession. The Kid was enjoying a temporary respite into trifles and was wearing a halo until pay day. Mrs. Merrileather, baited out,

by Freeman, was living in temporary retirement in Butte, yet already beginning to "take notice," and all Hunter had gone on 30 days' furlough for and settling two to one that he never would come back, when he suddenly came.

He had been gone but 20 of the 30 days. He reported in person in the hottest of fatigued uniforms to Captain Ray before stable call one sharp, clear January afternoon, and in a brief conversation asked of his captain that he would send to Miss Leroy a little package he had brought with him from the east and was manifestly disappointed when told that she had gone.

Then he probably had not met at all, and Ranson was off the west again.

Just what might have been the result

of this disappointment had matter remained in the usual midwinter piano

monotony cannot be stated. What did

happened was a sudden call from the do-

partment commander, a sudden demand

for a strong escort to accompany him to

the mills, despite the biting weather, for

sacred Indian lands were being invaded,

and only his presence could prevail upon

the Sioux to trust the matter of

righting the wrong to him and Uncle

Sam. Him they trusted readily enough,

but shook their shaggy heads at men-

tion of the Great Father. "Let the Gray

Fox leave enough soldiers here to drive

away the wild men and predators, and they would keep the peace." And so it was ordered. March and April saw the swell trooper deeply interested now, despite longings for

news from civilization, in daily contact

with and study of these wily people,

learning their uncouth language, buying

their furs and beadwork, winning their

good will by unexpected gifts and

straightforward dealing. May came and

trouble. Congress was too busy with

other matters to heed the request of the

general commanding the department

of the frontier to immediately cancel

out. The horned cattle and other sup-

pplies failed to arrive. The Indians said,

"Sold again," and scuttled an attack

of the nearest agency as a hint of what

might happen to the agent himself if he

didn't expedite those supplies. Mid-May

failed to bring the goods, but it brought

the grass, and that was enough. Storm

signals had been set for a fortnight, yet

the terrific burst with sudden and

shocking force. Fire-banded warriors

sweped suddenly into the lower valley

of the Ska. Out went every available

man from Ranson, Rosister, and Win-

throp, and there was war to the knife

between the Gray Fox could interpose.

A "handy" battalion was that with

which Mainwaring daunted away that

sweet May morning, men and horses the

pictures of health and high condition and

anger for the field and the fray. Stun-

ned, with his four troops, had marched

eastward for the lower valley, but Main-

waring was to hasten to the hills, gather

up the little force still in stockade at

the nearest agency, then sweep on down

to join the others. The telegraph line

was repaired to Crested Butte, where

the mutiny began, and there came this

startling message just in time to meet

them:

"Sioux agency reports that Lord

Lunenmouth and party of friends, 12 in

all, including guides, passed up the Ska

on route to the northern hills two days

before the outbreak. Use all means in

your power to find and protect him."

It was forwarded to Mainwaring by Atherton, who said he was coming post-

basto to take command in person in that

part of the field; meantime to lose not a

moment, but to do his best. As usual,

the call went out for Ray.

Two days later, away up among the

pine crested heights, hot on the trail of

the big war party of Indians, the sorrel

troop was pushing. Mainwaring, with the three remaining companies, was

trotting down into the valley of the

North Fork to intercept and beat back

further parties should they be tempted

to follow their friends in the search for

the unsuspecting tourists. Atherton, with the Winthrop battalion at his heels, was coming across country to the

support of Mainwaring, while old Stun-

nard, on familiar ground, was rounding

up stragglers down the Ska, herding

them back to the agency and eagerly

watching for the coming of the troops

from Rosister and the big posts away

to the north. Then the Indians would

be hemmed in.

But meantime what damage might

they not do! There were no railways

then save the few tram lines, no means,

except by marching, to reach the fabled

Indian lands, and Lo was in his glory.

Warned of their peril, settlers, herdsmen

and stockmen had taken to flight and

abandoned the lower valley, so the Indian

was riding, proud monarch of all he surveyed, over the broad waste of the

lowlands, burning, pillaging and rais-

ing, as the newspaper men first on the

scene expressed it, "no scalps, but much

hell." If only good news could be heard

of those tourists, all might yet be well.

But what mad brain'd trick could

have prompted so hazardous a picnic!

The agent at Bruce Springs swore he

had done his best to dissuade them, but

there were three Englishmen who had

never seen elk and were possessed with

longing to stalk and shoot them. They

were lavish with their money. Their

interpreters talked directly to some of

the old chiefs, Thunder, Eagle and Boil-

ing bear especially, and the presents made these warriors caused the Sioux to clamor for more, but won't lordly permit from the crafty leaders to go shoot what they would—the Sioux wouldn't care—and so led them squarely into the trap. Ray had found the debris of one of their camps toward noon of the second day of his daring march and four hours later as he sped along their northward winding trail he came suddenly upon a deep cleft among the hills, away down in whose depths trickled an ice cold rivulet where the tourists had drunk their fill, then gone on up the opposite heights, and after them, swift pursuing, formidable war party that had evidently come up the hill to the Ska hoping here to find and intercept their prey.

Men and horses of Ray's troop both

were weary. They drank eagerly, and some eyes, already haggard, looked appealingly at the set face of their captain.

Forty-eight hours had they come with but scant halt for rest, and there was hardly a man in the party that could

not have slept instantly had he laid

down on that soft, inviting turf—all,

perhaps, but the indomitable leader and the tall trooper originally of the center

set of fours, yet so often on this second

day riding side by side with, instead of

following six yards behind, his com-

mander, the place where the orderly is

supposed to be Scott, the young lieuten-

ant, who should perhaps have taken

exception to such latitudinarianism,

but the explanation given by the trooper

was that he had almost

lost his way in the dark, and that he

had been compelled to follow the trail

of the Indians, who had been</

## Traveler's Directory,

## Fall River Line

For New York the South and West.

Passengers PHILIPPA and PURITAN  
week days at 9 A.M. PLYMOUTH Tuesday.  
Arr. Newf. week days at 9:15 P.M.  
Arr. Fall River, 10 A.M. The Newf. 10:30 A.M.  
Tuesday returning from Fall River the steamer  
Plymouth and Rhode Island of Providence  
line will perform the service to Newport.  
Passenger boat leaving at 5 A.M. for Providence.  
Passenger boat from New York, 10 A.M.  
Sunday's perform the service to New  
port, being due there 8:15 A.M. and re-  
turning 10 A.M. due to arrive Fall  
River.

1898.  
Time Table,  
Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

## STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Jamestown and Newport.

## STEAMER BEAVERTAIL

Between Jamestown and Sunderstown.

## MOSI PLEASANT BAIL OUT OF NEWPORT

1898.

## JAMESTOWN &amp; NEWPORT Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

On and after July 1, 1898.

## STEAMER CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT.	LEAVE JAMESTOWN.
6:35 A.M.	6:15 A.M.
8:35 " "	8:05 " "
9:35 " "	9:05 " "
10:35 " "	10:05 " "
11:35 " "	11:05 " "
12:35 " "	12:05 " "
1:35 " "	1:05 " "
2:35 " "	2:05 " "
3:35 " "	3:05 " "
4:35 " "	4:05 " "
5:35 " "	5:05 " "
6:35 " "	6:05 " "
7:35 " "	7:05 " "
8:35 " "	8:05 " "

SUNDAYS.

6:35 A.M., Mail	8:05 A.M.
9:35 " "	10:15 " "
10:35 " "	12:20 P.M.
4:35 " "	8:35 "
6:35 " "	8:35 "
7:35 " "	8:35 "

20 Cents Round Trip or 12 Tickets for  
One Dollar.Subject to change.  
Touching at Fall River I no wharf on way over.

## STEAMER BEAVERTAIL

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown.	Leave Sunderlandstown.
6:35 A.M.	6:15 A.M.
9:35 " "	9:25 "
10:35 " "	10:25 "
11:35 " "	11:25 "
12:35 " "	12:25 P.M.
1:35 " "	1:25 "
2:35 " "	2:25 "
3:35 " "	3:25 "
4:35 " "	4:25 "
5:35 " "	5:25 "
6:35 " "	6:25 "
7:35 " "	6:45 "

SUNDAYS.

6:35 A.M.	8:35 A.M.
11:35 " "	12:00 P.M.
2:35 P.M.	2:15 P.M.
4:35 " "	5:00 "
5:35 " "	5:35 "

JOHN P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

Grand Driving and Passenger Boats Between Narragansett Pier and Newport.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry.

## STEAMER CONANICUT, FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE.

Three Mile Beautiful Sail to Jamestown.

Do you wish a day's sport in fishing? Then go to Beaver Tail or the Dumplings, via Jamestown. You would like to visit Saundertown or the Narragansett country and Pier? Go via Providence, and get a boat to ride to the pier always in waiting at Jamestown to convey you to any point on Conanicut Island or the Narragansett country, at moderate charge. Remember you can always find them at Jamestown.

Hotel service is the best at Jamestown. If you wish to have a good time, visit lively Jamestown. You can go for 10 cents daily to the pier, or if you want to ride to the West Ferry 10 cents will take you across Conanicut Island. There you will find steamer Beavertail, which will take you for a trouble-free sail across to Saundertown, making in all 20 cents, a ride across island, all for 20 cents.

ALL ABOARD FOR JAMESTOWN.

## COAL FOR SALE, TERMS CASH;

Boats To Let for Evening Excursions.

Advertising Space To Let on Conanicut.

## New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford Railroad.

## Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at ticket offices of this company.

## ON and after July 1st, 1898, trains

will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, each day, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00

A.M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:00, 4:15, 5:15 P.M., Return 8:45,

5:45, 10:45 A.M., 12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 6:45, 8:45,

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## The Mercury.

John P. Samsom, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

There are a great many people that would be willing to annex Cuba if it could be kept under water for about twenty-four hours first.

Basco said he would rather die than surrender Havana. The Spanish government is preparing to save his life by surrendering it for him.

The "Yankee pigs" seem to be in clover up to their oys down in Porto Rico, and the people of the island, strange to say, seem to be glad to furnish the oys.

Two million dollars' worth of ammunition was expended in the attack on Santiago, and yet not one man in ten of the volunteers' army has "solo" gunpowder. What irony of fate!

The best way to bring about peace with Spain is to keep right on with the war preparations. Perhaps by the time the Standard wakes up to President McKinley's terms he will have nothing left to settle the bill with.

In the death of Blamarch the greatest man in Europe since the death of Gladstone, has passed away. Unfortunately for Germany there is no man among the rulers that can ever hope to fill his place.

It is reported in Bristol that the arrangements for adding electric power to the Consolidated equipment between that town and Providence are nearly completed. Half-hour trains and cheap fares are said to be among the coming conveniences.

Some prominent New York capitalists are planning to build a mammoth hotel at Havana, proposing to make that place a great winter resort for people of the United States. Under the protection of Uncle Sam, the Island of Cuba will become the garden spot of the world.

Reed will still remain at the helm. Maine did herself great credit this week by again nominating Speaker Reed as one of her representatives. He will surely be elected and as the next House of Representatives will surely have a Republican majority. Reed is sure to again fill the speaker's chair.

The peace conditions offered Spain by President McKinley are very easy and the haughty Spaniard ought to hug himself to think that he gets off so easy. The Spanish nation ought to be wiped off the face of the earth in the interest of humanity. She will be pretty well wiped off the Western face anyhow.

While the Cubans have thus far been entirely useless as far as aid to our troops in Cuba is concerned, yet by education and discipline they may be made of some value in the future. It is understood that many of them wish to enlist in Uncle Sam's army. The strict discipline there maintained might in time make soldiers of them. At any rate the attempt should be tried.

Capitalists will henceforth be busy of company promoters who wear ministerial garb. Notwithstanding the fact that it is some years since the sentiment was given birth it is still best not to judge a man by the coat he wears. The Reverend Jernigan was about as "smart" a man as is often met, but when it came time for him to make a hurried business trip to France he did not take the trouble to protect his confederate.

The London Times is correct in its assertion that "if Spain is permitted to reannex sovereignty over the Philippines she will have to engage in a war of conquest which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other interests in the Pacific." The ultimate fate of the Philippines is somewhat uncertain, but it is entirely certain that Spain's control over them will never be restored. When we complete the conquest of them, as we will if the war last two months longer, they will be out of Spain's hands forever. One of the terms of peace, if peace comes as a consequence of Spain's present move, or pretended move in that direction, will probably be the relinquishment of all Spain's authority in the Philippines and the authority when it is given up, will never be resumed. The exact disposition which the United States will make of the islands cannot be determined until careful consideration is given to the question after the war ends, but they will never be returned to Spain.

## Awaiting Spain's Acceptance.

Spain has not as yet accepted our terms of peace but there is every reason to believe that she will do so, and an answer is expected at the state department today. There will probably be a very much appreciated absence of the usual bluffs and delays on the part of Spain, the reason being very simple.

M. Gambo, the French ambassador, who has conducted the negotiations in behalf of Spain, gave the ministry very plainly to understand that the United States was in no mood to be played with. In other words, he stated, at was a fact, that the message of the United States as expressed through him was in effect an ultimatum from which no concessions would be made. For this reason Spain is undoubtedly conducting her negotiations in earnest and will agree to the terms offered her as soon as minor details are arranged to her satisfaction. There will be absolutely no change in the general effect of the terms—that President McKinley has said positively and finally—but some slight changes may be made to pacify the stay-at-home portion of the Span-

ish army who might be dangerous in case of an uprising among the Carlists or Weylerites.

The questions that Spain has asked as to the scope and effect of certain of the terms stated by the United States have been recognized as entirely proper ones, and have been answered entirely to that spirit. The result is that there can be no misunderstanding, apparently, of the full intent of the United States. The answer from Spain, it is thought, will be delivered on Saturday, and if it is a full acceptance of the terms, it is quite possible for the negotiations to be concluded quickly, should Spain see fit to enlarge the powers of the French ambassador still further, and give him the authority to sign the agreement to the peace terms, acting directly as Spain's representative.

This would certainly be the best course for Spain to pursue. Every day of delay is liable to cost lives and money, while the temper of the population in her colonies may be very easily discovered by the reports of the campaign in Porto Rico. Miles' campaign is more like a triumphant march through a friendly country than an active attack upon a bitter enemy. There have been few shots fired on the island since the landing was effected. As a village is approached along the line of march, the inhabitants drive out the Spanish soldiers, haul down the Spanish flag and throw the stars and stripes out the breeze, while the mayor comes out and greets the invading force as the savior of his country. Spain can only hope for assistance from such a population and it illustrates the power of the world how detectable is Spanish rule. True, there have been a few skirmishes along the Iles and General Brooke's force was opposed at Arroyo while making a landing, but there has not as yet been made one determined stand to oppose the American advance. There will probably be a defense of San Juan unless peace is declared before Miles is ready for an assault, but with the large reinforcements now on the way to the island the victory should be an easy one.

The greatest anxiety, however, is felt over General Shafter's army in Cuba where slothness is rampant. The officers have appealed to the secretary of war to remove them to a more healthful climate, and a portion of the army will start at once for Montauk Point. The only excuse for retaining them at Santiago is the delay of the Spanish transports in arriving there to carry away the surrendered army. It would be the height of imprudence to remove the American troops while the Spaniards are still in the city as we might lose all that had been so much gained. It is certain that the men are revolting the best medical care and attention, but health will not be restored until they reach some cooler climate.

How it Was Told in Dawson City.

"Patriotism is not confined to the States," says a recently returned traveler from Dawson City. "Every American in Dawson and Canadas also were interested in the war this summer, and a smart young man who got there with the first reports about the battle of Maubla made \$2,000 by the speculation.

"As soon as he arrived this enterprising fellow gave out that there had been a great battle fought, and advertised that the news would be read in the Monte Carlo saloon that evening. He had secured the saloon, which was a new building, and the biggest in the camp.

"Well, to make the story short he charged an admittance fee of \$2.25 and had the hall fairly packed. I suppose there were fully 800 persons there. They heard the story of Dewey's success read from an improvised platform in one end of the building. Not one of them complained that they had not got the worth of their money. Of course the audience was composed for the most part of Americans, and they cheered the story from beginning to end. There was so much enthusiasm that the reader progressed slowly through the long account of the battle."

## Must Comply With the Law.

Dr. Wm. H. Merrill of Pepperell, Mass., a subscriber resident at Watch Hill, was arraigned before Judge Sweeney Tuesday afternoon on complaint of Gardner T. Swarts of Providence, charged with the illegal practice of medicine. He pleaded not guilty and J. F. Champlin became his surety for \$100 for his appearance in court which will probably be next Friday.

Dr. Merrill has been a practicing physician at Watch Hill during the summer months for several years past. He had failed to observe the provisions of chapter 185 of the Public Statutes, which compel physicians to register in the towns where they practice. His attention was called to the oversight, yet he paid no attention to the warning. Finally he was given two weeks in which to comply with the law. He neglected to do so, and the arrest followed.

The state board of health has several cases of this kind throughout the state, especially at shore resorts.

The Rhode Island Press Club, of which Mr. Irving Watson of the Narragansett Herald is the moving spirit, made a two day's trooley excursion from Providence to Brockton on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. There were many prominent people of the state in the party outside the pushers of the editorial quill and the trip was one of marked pleasure to all who participated.

Incendiary fires have been quite numerous in the northern and western parts of the state this summer. This week two men have been arrested in different towns and charged with arson.

## At Manila.

There are many reasons for believing that after the city of Manila falls into the hands of the United States it will be necessary for the American troops to turn about and point their guns at their recent allies, the insurgents. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo has been induced to stand on his dignity and assert what he presumed to call his rights. This has had the effect of promoting unpleasant feelings between the two forces, but Admiral Dewey has been powerless in the presence of the arrival of the general commanding the army.

Immediately after his arrival at Manila General Merritt wired the war department that he must have fifty thousand men instead of the thirty thousand originally assigned to his command. It is conceded that ten or fifteen thousand American troops if assisted by the insurgents would be sufficient to take the city, so his demand for more regiments shows that it is not harmonious between the Americans and insurgents. If the latter become estranged they will be more formidable opponents than the Spaniards, being thoroughly familiar with every part of the island and being fairly well equipped with arms that were captured by the Americans and turned over to them.

No troops have as yet been ordered to the Pacific coast to embark for Manila since General Merritt sent his request, the reason probably being that all the forces there have not as yet been provided with transports. While Merritt could undoubtedly take the city with his present force he probably could not control the insurgents after the surrender, and possibly for that reason may wait further reinforcement. It is said that the fast steamer Minneapolis will be sent to the Philippines to not as flagship, relieving the Olympia, which will be sent home for repairs.

## Violent Electric Storm.

The northern part of the state was visited on Sunday last by one of the worst thunder storms ever experienced. In Providence the lightning bolts struck so frequently in every part of the city that it seemed as if the cannonading was continuous. At least 20 places were struck and much damage was done by the freaks of the electric fluid. Despite the number of bolts which struck there was no loss of life so far as is known, and the damage done consisted mostly in the fires kindled by the striking of the jagged flashes which were continuous during the storm. During the afternoon five alarms were rung in almost in succession. In Olneyville lightning struck in several places, the thunder was so loud and so close the buildings seemed to vibrate more and more with each successive peal, and the rain poured down as if the clouds had burst. Washouts and fires were numerous. In Woonsocket there was a violent cloud burst accompanied by much vivid lightning and thunder. Rain fell in torrents for several minutes and wrought several thousand dollars worth of damage to that city's unpaved streets and steep hillside highways. Several places were struck by lightning, and several citizens were shocked by lightning bolts. In Pawtucket rain fell in torrents, several places were struck by lightning and the storerooms of the Union Wedding Company was completely demolished.

Foster's Weather Bulletin. Copyright, 1888, by H. T. Foster.

Sr. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 6—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 4 to 8 and the next will roar the Pacific coast about 9, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 15, eastern states 16.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 8, great central valley 11, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a.m. August 22 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. This week will constitute the hottest period of August east of the Rockies. Rainfall of this week will be generally below east of the Rockies and about normal west.

My forecasts for July were remarkably well verified. The confirmation of the long foretold drought and its injuries to crops in July is a substantial proof of the practical utility of these forecasts. With all their government paid for records and weather knowledge the national weather bureau cannot make a beginning toward such accurate and valuable forecasts as were contained in these bulletins for July.

Last week's bulletin gave assurance that the drought would continue through August materially injuring the corn crop. The southern drought has been severe but has not injured cotton to as great an extent as usual. The drought will continue in the south through August. How much cotton will be injured is a problem.

He Has Heard From the People.

If the President is waiting to hear from the country on the Philippines question, say the Providence Journal, his delay in deciding upon a course of action need not be a long one. There are many complications to be disengaged, pros and cons before complete policy can be determined upon. A conflict either with the natives or with another European power besides Spain is not to be lightly precipitated. Upon some points, however, the mind of the President and his advisers ought to be perfectly clear. One is that the people of the United States have no wish to see the Philippines handed back to Spain or allowed to fall into the lap of Germany or controlled by a semi-civilized native government. Furthermore, most of them believe that this nation cannot shirk the responsibilities which was brought upon it and be justified in the face of the rest of the world. And they realize also that the golden opportunity now before them of extending American commerce and promoting the influence of Anglo-Saxon civilization is not likely to occur again. This fact is obvious enough on the Pacific coast, at any rate, whatever some timid persons in the East may think.

Have you learned the sweet lesson that you can get much out of every little you receive with a thankful heart?

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cancer that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietary, Toledo, O.

Call for the last year's and believe blue seal duly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by them.

WEAR & TRUAY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., W. A. WOODWARD, MARYLAND, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 100 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pillar is the best.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1898.

President McKinley's reply to the Spanish "feelers" as to the terms upon which we negotiate peace are now in the hands of the Spanish cavalry, is not only liberal, it is, under the circumstances magnanimous. It provides for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the former to have no independent government, under the protection of the United States, and that the insurrection shall become our property. Spanish troops upon both to be sent home at the expense of Spain, and leave the question of what shall be done with the Philippines island to be settled afterwards. If Spain is wise, she will lose no time in accepting these terms, as it is very evident that if war is continued the terms will grow harder and harder, but for Spain to display wisdom will be a new thing under the sun. The French ambassador, who is now also the Spanish minister, accepted the terms, but of course, his acceptance goes for nothing until confirmed by Spain.

Our preparations for pushing the campaign in Porto Rico and in the Philippines have not been stopped to await Spain's answer, and will not be stopped, and if Spain refuses the terms or attempts to gain them by grubbling, the plan for sending Commodore Wats son's fleet to Spain, which were devised in order to give Spain a chance to ask for peace will at once be carried out. It is doubtful whether any other country than the United States would have been as generous to a defeated foe as not to insist upon the payment of a large money indemnity; it is also doubtful whether the Spanish character is capable of appreciating that generosity.

The results of the first week of the campaign in Porto Rico and in the Philippines have been more than pleasing to President McKinley and every member of his Cabinet, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of some of the yellow journals, to create the impression that the relations of Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles had become suspicious because the latter had not conducted the campaign in accordance with Gen. Alger's orders. The same sort of stories were circulated about Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter, while the Santiago campaign was under way, but Gen. Shafter has since stated that he was allowed to conduct his campaign on his own judgment, and was never at any time hampered in the slightest degree by orders from the War Department. It is well known in Washington that Gen. Miles has supreme control of the Porto Rican campaign, which was planned by himself, and that neither President McKinley nor Secretary Alger has interfered with him or expect to have any cause to do so. The administration has the utmost confidence in Gen. Miles. That confidence has been fully justified by what he has accomplished in a single week. The entire southern end of the island, including its second city and a number of smaller ones, under our flag; and not a single American life has been lost. Hurrah for Miles!

Brigadier General Chas. P. Eggen, Commissary General of the Army, has

made public a scathing denunciation of

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, for having

written a letter to the Secretary of the

Senate of the American Revolution, charging

shameful incapacity or infamous

dishonesty in the commissary department.

The tone of Gen. Eggen's remarks,

which make a column of nonpareil,

can only be judged from the following quotation:

"Notoriety is what Mr. Roosevelt wants, and he is bound to

have it. He deserves it—he stayed at

home. He did right to stay at home.

Notoriety is what he is after; we see it

in every line of his writing. He car-

efully avoids giving a name or a date,

and he does it in a way that would

alarm any one who reads him.

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## NOT BE HUSTLED!

Premier Sagasta Proceeding In a Leisurely Manner.

Mulling the Exigencies of Home Politics—Spain Abstaining Apparent Hesitancy and Deliberateness, Though Very Anxious for a Termination of the Cuban Strife.

Madrid, Aug. 5.—Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as generally expected. Premier Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points in order to enable him best to protect the nation's interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington cabinet. He has also to examine very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest.

The Spanish troops, though sincerely desirous of peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy, and are holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifices. An illustration of this feeling, while General Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Captain General Augustin, for continuing a hopeless resistance at Madrid, bids fair to be a popular hero.

It would be premature to suppose that the political consultation now proceeding foreshadows the resignation of the liberal cabinet when peace is concluded. The conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war that no facts opposition need be feared for them.

## Early Next Week.

London, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Mail says: "The government has not yet answered the American note, nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Sagasta. The premier said yesterday that the government would reply to the American demands early next week."

## YELLOW FEVER.

Communication From Colonel Roosevelt.

"That Stirred War Department."

Washington, Aug. 5.—Spain no longer causes the administration anxiety, but Spain's dreadfully is regarded with the greatest apprehension. In the early days of the war Spain boasted that she must be triumphant, because even if the Yankees were able to defeat her forces on land and sea, they could not defeat her invincible ally, yellow fever.

It has waited for an army officer to tell the public the true state of affairs. A great many good things are to be put down to the credit of Teddy Roosevelt. He has before this made trouble for himself by talking, but his talk is always honest and it accomplishes the purpose. Roosevelt, man of intelligence and accustomed to prompt action, being on the ground, saw what was going on and what the inevitable result must be. With him to see was to act. He promptly addressed a communication to General Shafter, and then recognizing that an official communication would in all probability be suffered in the red tape of the surgeon general's office, or get lost in the maze of official communication, took the surest way of attracting national attention to the horrible condition of affairs by breaking his views public through the press.

Among other things Mr. Roosevelt said: "If we are kept here, it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half of the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large as it is, exceeding 4000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 percent are fit for active service. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are and eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico."

When the war department learned that Colonel Roosevelt's letter to General Shafter had been made public, the officials from the secretary down were thrown into a state of consternation. At first they attempted to minimize the serious state of affairs by suggesting Colonel Roosevelt had been betrayed into exaggeration in his communication to General Shafter, then they explained with some elaboration that Colonel Roosevelt's request for the return of the troops to the United States had already been anticipated and arrangements were now being made to bring the troops back to this country with the least possible delay.

Roosevelt's communication also directs attention to the condition of the home army. The health of the troops in the camps in Virginia, Chickamauga and further south is said to be a good deal worse than the public suspects. A great many of the facts are suppressed, and every effort is being used to prevent the knowledge of the actual state of affairs from becoming public.

All that the medical department had to say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago an effort should be made to remove them at once to healthier ground.

Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that men who had suffered from the malarial fevers of the south Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attack of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than

those who have escaped the malarial fever. It is stated, is no more protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would be a case of measles against small-pox, while the fever debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever.

The department gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and also as an incident di-

rected attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole, until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose the American army the foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

The president is reported as being extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the medical corps, but the head of the corps cannot be removed except by court-martial proceedings. If the surgeon general were not protected by his commission he would undoubtedly have been removed before this.

Spain has not yet decided whether she intends to accept or reject our peace terms, but the administration feels confident Spain will accept, and that the matter will be closed by the end of the week.

## Letters for the Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Mail matter intended for the men with Shafter's army should be sent to Santiago, while that intended for the army with Gen. Miles should bear the superscription, "Porto Rico expedition via Washington," whence it will go forward as rapidly as possible to its destination. If money is to be sent the soldiers in Santiago or Porto Rico the best means would be a draft on New York, as the presumption now is that business will be opened promptly between financial institutions in the city of New York and those taken possession of by our army.

As to supplies other than that for hospital purposes, the government has no fund available for such shipment, and they should be sent by express or freight according to their character. In the matter of hospital necessities the government will undertake to see that they reach the army, but it does not promise to deliver them to the organization to which they are consigned.

## Rather Nettled Alger.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following correspondence has passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

"Bantilio, July 23.

My dear secretary—I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the rough riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1500 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4000 men, who would be worth easily any 10,000 national guards armed with black-powder springfields or other archaic weapons.

## Very respectfully,

Theodore Roosevelt."

The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt by Mr. Alger:

"Yours of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the rough riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effect and glory of your victory, you make no invalid comparisons. The rough riders are no better than other volunteers. They had no advantages in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful."

## Colonel For Not Resisting.

Madrid, Aug. 5.—An official dispatch from San Juan says that Colonel Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieutenant Colonel Puig, the second in command, committed suicide.

The Salvo battalion has defeated a large band of insurgents near Monte Verde, province of Matanzas. The enemy abandoned their positions and were pursued at the point of the bayonet. They lost heavily, including their commander, Jovel.

## Assumption of Two Requests.

Hong Kong, Aug. 5.—Aguilardo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans. He has made two propositions to General Merritt which may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to the United States. In the first place he asks the commander-in-chief of the American land forces to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila when the city surrenders.

In the second place, Aguilardo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers. This is considered a highly important proposition, a probable key to the whole situation throughout the whole island.

## We May Have Green Fig.

London, Aug. 5.—The News publishes this morning an interview with General Grosvenor, member of the house of representatives for the Eleventh district of Ohio, who is now in London, in the course of which he is represented as having said: "I do not believe that the United States is prepared to enter upon permanent alliance with any European power; neither would America accept any European dictation. We have grown that big already."

## Chain Has Too Many Links.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Dimes have been pouring into the navy department upon Secretary Long, contributed by patriotic Americans who want to build a battleship to replace the Maine. Somebody, the secretary does not know who, started an endless chain to this end, and the secretary is doing his best to break the chain. To such of the contributors as give their address he is returning the money with a note informing them that he has no authority under the law to receive it, and that the object seems to be otherwise provided for, as congress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battleship to be known as the Maine.

## Says Process Is a Fraud.

Lubec, Me., Aug. 3.—No attempt has yet been made by the directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salt company to make a test of the Jernigan secret process, and Director Pierson said he saw no reason why any should be made. He is convinced that the process is a fraud. Pierson made an examination of the safe and found a small quantity of metallic particles which he believes are gold and others which are apparently silver. There was only a little of it left, and in the same safe there were several larger pieces of metal which appeared to be a concentration of gold, silver, and alloy. If Mr. Fisher had not left so quickly this metal would not have issued from the laboratory here as the product of the combination of pipes known as accumulators. It undoubtedly came here labeled platinum wire, as twice within the last five months two boxes have been delivered to Fisher by express which he said contained wire.

## THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Nine years old daughter of James Sias killed in West Oxford, Mass., by the accidental discharge of a revolver in her brother's hand—Strike of mule spinners in the Sagamore mill, Full River—George Allen of Brooklyn killed Ida Linger and committed suicide because of ill-tempered affection—Frank Mack, 21 years, killed by his wife in Boston—Boys drowned in Attleboro, Woonsocket, New Haven and Plymouth, N. H.—Two workmen killed in Boston and seven hurt by the collapse of the roof of the new plant of an electric lighting company—Ten buildings burned in Grandmere, Que., and 15 in Iroquois, Que.—Seventy girls in a knitting mill in Woonsocket on strike because they were asked to do more work without a corresponding increase in pay—C. W. Morris killed himself with gas in a suburb of Boston—Gay Head and Nantucket of the Martha's Vineyard line slightly damaged by colliding during a fog—Body of Daniel Magee of Valley Falls cut in two by a car—Two adults and an infant killed and three houses and a church destroyed by lightning near Red Oak, Neb.—Boarding house on an Island near South Norwalk, Conn., destroyed—Fifty deaths among the soldiers in Santiago since July 20—Decision that an insurance company must send notice before forfeiture of policy can be declared—Fall River manufacturers considering the purchase of vast quantities of new machinery and the concentration of management—Great storm of the northeast coast of England.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Death of Prince Bismarck—Three persons arrested in Tunis for murdering a marquis in 1895—German agitators agitating for the exclusion of American products on various pretences—Brooklyn bridge engaged from the running of electric cars—Camp for the sick and wounded of Shafter's army to be established at Montauk Point, L. I.—Lightning killed a young man and burned two barns in Concord, Mass., and killed cattle and caused damage to the extent of thousands of dollars in Connecticut—J. W. Roberts released after serving nine years as a sentence of 20 years in prison in Windsor, Vt., for a murder he did not commit—Two brothers arrested in New Haven for stealing a house in Pennsylvania—Five persons killed and five injured by a fire in a lodging house in San Francisco—Brooklyn workers quarreled on a roof, and one broke the other's skull with a hammer—Elevator man in New York almost decapitated—Schuykill County, Pa., without funds—Jersey City workman wounded mortally for refusing to give money to his cousin whom he had helped often—Stories of starvation from the Askeroff trail to the Klondike—Two girls swept overboard by the boom of a sailboat in Tom's River, N. J., and drowned—Mrs. E. H. Cobell lost both feet in trying to board a moving train in Montclair, N. J.—Party to be organized in Canada, which will include all kinds of reformers and aim to be a swaying power—Six highwaymen executed in Oaxaca, Mex., for many years—Boatman captures two boatloads of Spanish with one companion—William Livermore of Gardner, Me., aged 60 years, shot himself on account of domestic troubles.

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Paul Whitcomb and Roswell Griswold, 18 and 20 years respectively, drowned near Great Barrington, Mass.—Alleged that the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fort Wrangle, Alaska, loaded the stock of his grocery on a schooner and disappeared after inducing the owners of the vessel to go ashore on an island to hunt—George Peper, 25 years of age, drowned in Boston harbor by falling from a yacht—Directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salt company issue a statement to the stockholders, saying they are convinced now that the scheme was a fraud—Plate glass insurance compact dissolved and a war in rates looked for—Patrick Joyce of Lynn shot while attempting to evade arrest on a warrant—Five persons drowned at a picnic in Chicago by a collision of rowboats—Ten young people injured seriously by the overturning of an omnibus in Chicago—House and barn in Attleboro destroyed by fire started by lightning.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

W. H. Marston, a New York broker, cut his throat—Four boys drowned in Paducah, Ky., as the result of one getting beyond his depth while bathing—Three persons killed and many injured, during a fire in a Chicago hotel—Death in Columbus, O., of one of the Sells brothers, circus proprietors—Newfoundland fishermen to be formed into a naval reserve for England—Joseph Banigan of Providence left \$115,000 to charities—Lewis' strawmilk mill in Beaver Falls, N. Y., burned at a loss of \$50,000—Burglar caught in the station in East Ware, N. H., by the agent, whom he cut severely with a razor in trying to get away—Two men killed and four or five injured in a collision of trains in Atlanta—A private in an immune regiment in New Orleans shot mortally by a sentinel while trying to sneak into camp—E. H. Merritt surrendered himself to the Newton, Mass., police for burglary and embezzlement in Brooklyn—Pawtucket policeman made violently insane by the heat—G. C. Hammond shot himself dead in Pawtucket—Slight snowfall in Nebraska—Fatal wreck of a Southern Pacific train in Benson, Cal.—Copious rain in Nebraska saves what is left of the corn crop—Report that Hawaii will buy Japan \$200,000 for excluding immigrants—Dairie fire burns thousands of bushels of wheat in Rush county, Kas.—Hotel Berlin, Chicago, burned and three persons killed and 12 injured—Diamondville coal mines in Wyoming sold and a town to be built there—Two New York mining companies safely reach St. Michaels after a voyage around Cape Horn—New York merchants retain Joseph H. Choate in their test case against the express companies—Pawtucket merchant came to life after being pronounced a corpse.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Big strike of miners in the Pittsburgh district, suspended owing to failure to comply with the Chicago agreement as to wages—Young woman in Boston made unsuccessful effort to end domestic misery with poison—Five men burned in a colliery in Plymouth, Pa., one of them fatally—Combine of anti-Republican elements in Nebraska renewed the Populist getting all the nominations but one—Thousands of dollars damage wrought by a storm in Sullivan county, N. Y., one church burned—Patrick Davis, a farmhand in

Braintree, Mass., nearly killed Patrick Eagan for interfering in an attempted assault upon a woman—Flora Donahue, dissipated resident of Lynn, imprisoned for six months for menacing the life of a daughter 12 years of age—Possibility of a contest over the will of millionaire Banigan of Providence, friends of the widow asserting that she will not be able to live on the annuity of \$15,000—Gertrude Hall, a social outcast, suffocated herself with gas in New York—Loss of \$1000 by fire in Kennebunkport, Me.—One killed and three hurt at a petroleum fire in Duncirk, France—Lincoln, R. I., laborer drowned while bathing—Edward Chalk of Pawtucket, 40 years, jumped from a bridge and drowned—Two children killed by electric in Bridgeport—Shocking assault with an axe upon two women and a girl in their home in Baltimore by somebody unknown—Big reception to Hobson in Atlanta—Steamer at New York reports passing 25 bodies of the Burgundy's passengers—Domestic in Bangor swallowed poison with fatal effect.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Girl killed by lightning in Jamestown, N. Y., and a farmer in Centralia—Clarence Peter of Waterville, Me., aged 35 years, drawn around a shaft and killed—Many persons killed by a cyclone in a Spanish town—Galney, Mass., youth confessed to committing a series of robberies—Italo riots in New York—London papers insinuate that Germany would not hesitate to form an intrigue with Aguinaldo and the Philippine Insurgents—Farmhand burned to death and another injured fatally in West Hartford—Sneak thief helped himself to the cash in a bank vault in Sedalia, Mo., during the noon hour—Oil tank in Philadelphia set afire by lightning and destroyed, and a man drowned in the cellar of his house by the sudden influx of water—Benjamin Barker of Haverhill stepped from one track to another to avoid a train, and was killed—Negro killed by a teacher in Anadarko, Ok., while trying to enter her room—J. H. Eldred's head severed by a locomotive in Petersburgh, N. Y.—Workman named Gella, 25 years old, smothered in a trench in a brickyard in Epping, N. H.—Saw mill and box factory of the Arizona Lumber & Timber company in Flagstaff destroyed by fire at a loss of \$75,000—Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway company restores a portion of a railroad made in 1895—Five prisoners in the Goshen, N. Y., jail escaped through two doors, one only being recaptured—Forty persons drowned in Spain by a waterspout—Peek, Benny & Company's rolling mill, nail mill and lock mill in Montreal, badly damaged by fire at a loss of \$100,000—Boatman's Mate Nevins of the Bancroft captures two boatloads of Spanish with one companion—William Livermore of Gardner, Me., aged 60 years, shot himself on account of domestic troubles.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

Bridgeport newsboy killed by an electric, the third fatality of the kind there this week—Putland laborer seriously hurt by a dynamite blast—Strike in Cleveland wire mill spreading—Hurricane on the west coast of Florida—New Bedford drowned in Beaufort, N. C., by the capsizing of a boat of the gunboat, Governor Russell—Mary A. Starr of Brockton attempted suicide by taking park green in a cemetery—Capitalists were negotiating with Minister Jernegan for the use of 200 of the machines for extracting gold from sand water when the crash came—Murray Bancroft, keeper of a lodging house in Boston, committed suicide by holding her head in a foot of water in a bathtub by means of a packing case—D. B. Bowers, wanted in Boston on a charge of stealing stock from his employers, drank poison when arrested in Springfield—Louise Ross of Brockton burned fatally by an explosion—James North of Providence killed by a blow with a billiard cue—Ernest Smith of Manchester cut his throat—Maurice Conlan, a switchman, and John Sullivan, a brakeman, killed in Boston—John Reardon of Somerville killed by a locomotive at a crossing—the Klondike bubble bursting; possible political effect of the failure—Salmon pack on the Columbia river this year will be lower than usual—Feeling over the Dunraven affair may prevent the issuance of a challenge for the America cup—Hundreds of disappointed gold seekers at St. Michael's, Alaska, awaiting transportation home—Dr. Parkhurst's society to break up disreputable places in the Long Island portion of greater New York—Chicago and Minnesota factions of the Supreme Order of Foresters will carry an issue into the supreme court—Santa Fe Railroad company to sue the Western Union Telegraph company for refusing to pay telegrams.

BANK THIEF Helped Himself.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 4.—The Bank of Commerce of this city was the victim of a sneak at the noon hour yesterday, and it is thought a rich haul was made. President Yeater and Cashier Ittel refused to divulge the amount of the loss. While either Mr. Yeater or Mr. Ittel was at the cashier's window the thief made his way through a side door into the directors' room in the rear of the bank proper and then inside of the railing, from where he stepped into the bank's vault and helped himself.

John Malness, an advertising solicitor of Terre Haute, Ind., who had been in the bank about the noon hour Monday soliciting an advertisement for a railway publication, has been arrested. Malness bears good credentials. He is, however, being held pending an investigation. The bank officials declare that whoever got the money had an accomplice, the latter engaging the attention of the cashier, while the other robbed the vault.

An Impressive Assemblage.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—The funeral proper of Archibald Walsh took place yesterday, and sold out in the history of Toronto has there been such a large, magnificent and impressive assemblage. The body of the prelate lay in state all day and night, guarded by a uniformed division of the Knights of St. John. The funeral rites were most solemn and impressive. The cathedral was crowded to suffocation by distinguished persons of the dominion and United States. The procession was formed at 10:30 o'clock led by the Knights of St. John. Then the pontifical mass was begun. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. Following the sermon came the solemn ceremony of the absolution of the dead.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, at Newport, July 31, 1898. At 10 o'clock A. M., in the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury

## INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

46 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

\$1,000,000  
\$200,000

## PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on participation account on or before August 10th, draw interest from August 1. Dividends February and August.

This Account offers the advantages of Savings Banks with the additional security of the capital stock of the Company.

Legal depositary for Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Etc.

SAMUEL P. GULF, President.  
J. M. ADDEMAN, Vice-President.  
CYRUS P. BROWN, Treasurer.  
WALDO M. FAIR, Secretary.

## WIND MILL

FOR SALE AT

Jamestown, R. I.

This mill is 16 foot under, 10' wide, 6' high, 6' wide and about three-quarters of an acre of land. A good mill can be had from this project and running land by land near by could be leased if desired for running.

DANIEL WATSON,  
239 Thames Street,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## Clothing.

## JOHN ALDERSON,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

## 17 Mill Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET  
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats  
Specialty.

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED: 1-22

## Special Bargains!

the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

## Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Aug. 15. To guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

## MCLENNAN BROTHERS,

196 Thames Street,

IN NEWPORT, R. I.

## JUST RECEIVED

A large stock!

## NECK WEAR

FOR THE

## HOLIDAYS.

In all the new shapes.

## JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

Agent for Rogers, Peet, &amp; Co's Clothing.

## FARM

## BUILDINGS

INSURED AGAINST FIRE,

At Lowest Rates—Strong Companies

Whipple &amp; Son,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

P. O. Box 28, Bellevue Avenue.

11-17

## Armor for Our Ships.

## The Workbox.

In the August St. Nicholas there is an article on "Big Guns and Armor of Our Navy," written by E. D. Rogers, United States Navy. Mr. Rogers says:

"Our armor is the best in the world. It is made so by the genius of an American named Harvey, who invented a process for hardening its surface, so that the plates of "Harveyized" steel, eighteen inches thick which are now on the sides of our great battleships, are believed to be impenetrable by any guns in existence."

When armor is tested, a plate is bolted to a massive structure of oak, and several shots are fired at it from a distance of about two hundred yards. When the gun is fired, everybody must "take cover" in the bomb-proof, because the projectile strikes the hard face of the plate it sometimes breaks into a thousand pieces, and these, with small pieces of the plate, produce a rain of steel which is very dangerous.

All these things go on and are done in our country may be able to bear herself against her enemies in a manner fitting her strength and her place among the nations of the world."

Dorothea Dix.

Two flags mark the grave of Miss Dorothea Dix in the Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston. A writer in the Boston Transcript recalls that, at the close of the civil war, when all through its four years she had faithfully served as superintendent of women nurses, Miss Dix accepted from the government a stand of arms of the United States color. "When Mr. Stanton asked her how it would be most appropriate to her to have her services officially recognized, by a great public meeting or a vote of money from congress, she declined to have either and expressed a desire for "the flag of my country," thinking no notice would be taken of the request, but a beautiful pair of the national colors were specially made for her. She bequeathed them to Harvard college, and they now bring in Memorial Hall.

## His Only Opportunity.

"Hattie," said the clerk at the drug counter in the department store, speaking rapidly and in an undertone, "just a moment. Will you—what is it, sir? Hattie, department? Six states down, Hattie, don't you think you could—furniture, mirrors? Third floor. Take the elevator, Hattie, I'd like to know—handkerchiefs, what can? Third counter to your right. Blankets, etc. Wait on me in a moment, Hattie, will you marry me?"

"Yes, Tom," whispered the girl at the motion counter, still tapping with her pencil on the show case. "Casa-a-sabado!—Cincinnati Enquirer."

## The Natives of the Philippines.

The Filipinos are a very cleanly race, forever washing themselves, and they, the women especially, take great pride in their hair, which is often allowed to hang loose in a great, black, wavy mass, sometimes reaching to their heels. When "done up" it is combed straight back from the forehead and surrounded by a huge comb of horn or tortoise shell or silver. Not a native of either sex can be seen with the least sign of baldness, and gray heads are very rare.—Youth's Companion.

## Some Tough Twelves.

The four monitors recently ordered by congress will be known as "the twelves." An explanation of this title is that they are to cost exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,200,000 apiece, have a speed of 12 knots, carry 12 inch guns, 12 inch barbettes, 12 inch ironclad turrets, and 12 inch armor belt. Each of the twin screws will be driven by 1,200 horsepower and the displacement will be 1,200 tons.

## Chinese Passports.

A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his palm brushed over with fine old paint, and then press it on thin, damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines of his hand. Transference of the passport has then impossible, for no two persons have the same lines in their palms.

Mrs. Gotham. "I don't see how you can endure a little place like Lawrence. Nothing to see, nothing to hear, nothing to talk about."

Rural Guest. "Land sakes! Why, our own church has changed ministers three times within a year, and the other church is having a row with theirs!"—New York Weekly.

"Why," asks the teacher, "did the Romans call their emperor Augustus?" Clearly, it is the opportunity of the bad boy, who is some day to be admiral or secretary of the treasury or something. "They didn't dare to call him Gus!" he shouts, dissonantly.—Detroit Journal.

It is related of Lord Russell that upon one occasion, during a bigamy trial, a brother barrister, leaning across the benches, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law!" was his instant reply.

May. "You should get him to sign the pledge before you marry him."

Fay. "Why, he doesn't drink!"

May. "No, but he may be tempted to do so later!"—U. S. State.

"Do you like colored servants?"

"It depends on the color. I don't care for green ones."—Selected.

*Illustration by J. C. Leyendecker.*

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER  
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, A:

30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organ:

John Rogers,  
210 THAMES St

The Best is the Cheapest  
The Diamond C

HAMMERS,  
SHOULDERS,  
AND  
BACON

Archived from R. I.  
Fork and Ovaria Club,  
Smoked, and are  
the best.

Our date at  
COOKE'S MARKET,

3 & 4 Washington Square, and 13  
Thames Street.

## BOOTS.

Golf Boots,  
Kip Boots,  
Grain Boots,  
Felt Boots,  
Wool Boots,  
Rubber Boots.

At our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLM'S,  
193 Thames Street,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

John B. DeBlois & Son

Broadway Market.

## MEATS

Stand:

Groceries,  
Poultry  
Game;

Vegetables,

Fruits

and

Canned Goods

No. 2 BROADWAY.

NEWPORT, R. I.

A LOCAL  
Disease  
Is a Climatic  
Affection.

Nothing but a  
local remedy or  
change of climate  
will cure it.

Get a well-known  
therapeutic  
remedy.

ELY'S  
CREAM BALM

It quickly Absorbs  
the Skin's Secret  
at once. Opens  
and cleanses the  
Nasal Passages.

COLD IN HEAD

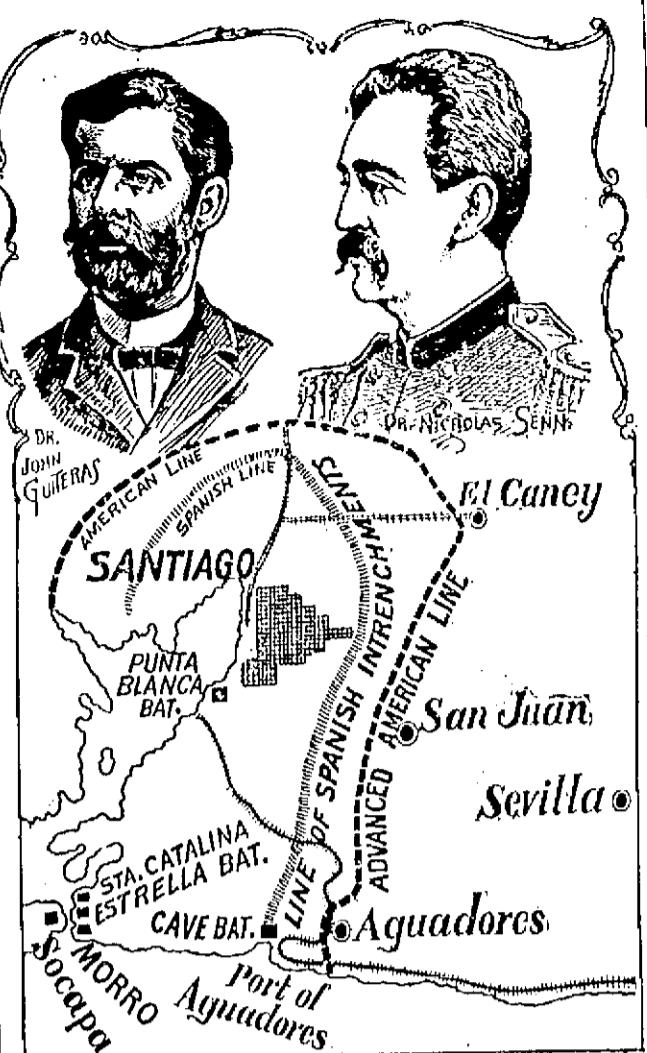
Always Inflammable Heals and Protects the Skin and

Never Causes No Mercury, No Inflammation, No Ulceration, No Rash, No Itching, No Irritation.

ELY BROTHERS, 34 Warren St., N. Y.

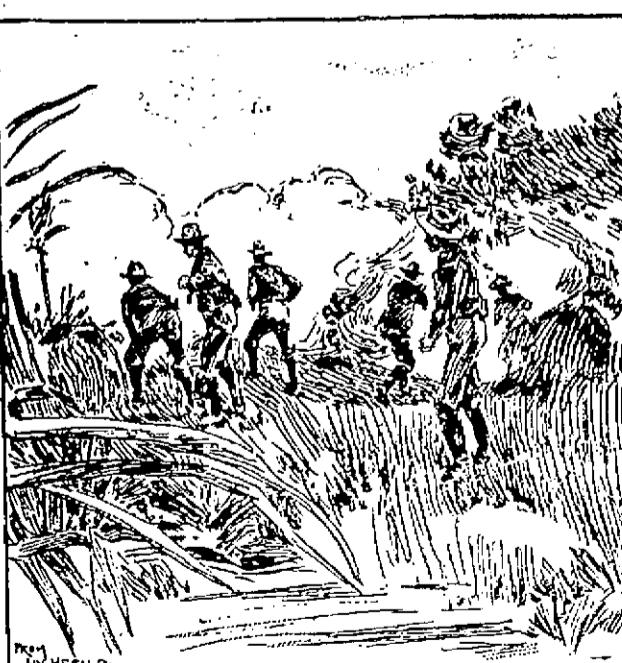
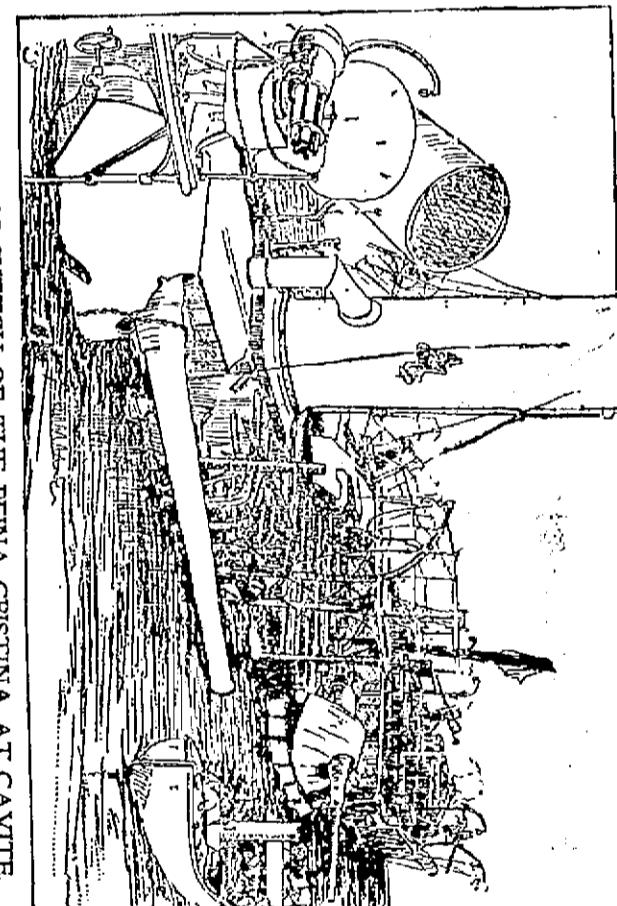
Papa, "I want to tell you what my  
youngest boy said."

Topp, "Say, wouldn't you rather  
have a cocktail?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.



### FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Although yellow fever has broken out in the ranks of the American army, the work of fighting it is in the hands of two experts, Dr. John Gutiéras and Dr. Nicholas Senn. Dr. Gutiéras is undoubtedly the greatest authority on yellow fever in the medical profession. He has spent years in fighting the disease and as the medical representative of the United States has prevented the spread of the fever from Cuba to the United States on many occasions. As he has successfully coped with six or seven threatening epidemics he will doubtless be able to prevent the fever from creating havoc in the army. Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the United States, is a native of Switzerland, but has lived in this country since he was 9 years of age. He has been president of the American Medical Association. The map shows how General Shafter completely surrounded the Spaniards in Santiago and forced them to surrender.



### GRIMES' BATTERY IN ACTION.

A New York Herald artist sketched Grimes' battery while it was in action at Santiago and owing to the old style powder used was able to show little more than smoke and the men of the battery running about. This same smoke revealed the battery to the Spanish gunners and many an American was killed who would be alive today had the United States been supplied with smokeless powder when the war began.

Famous—The New Butler. "And when do you get up in the morning, sir?"

The Professor. "You can find that by looking in 'Famous Men of the Time,'"—Flegende Blätter.

CASTORIA.

It's Kid You Has Always

of Chas. H. Fletcher.

1. nose thinking and loose morals go together.

### SIAMESE SKY SWINGS.

THE WAY IN WHICH SIAMESE ENJOY THEMSELVES AFTER HARVEST.

They Play Like Children, But Their Greatest Enjoyment is the "sky swing." It is About Ninety Feet High and is Swung at the Rate of a Mile a Minute.

When the harvests are gathered and the season's work is finished the Siamese become a wonderfully jolly people. They have festivals, where they play like an army of big children let out for a romp, but they enjoy the "sky swing" best of all. This festival swing is a gigantic structure over ninety feet high, and its seat is nearly fifty feet above the ground. When the crowd is all ready for the sport, there is a blare of trumpets, and two lightly dressed natives climb up the side pillars to the high cross-bar, walk nimbly out to the swing-ropes fastened nearly 100 feet above the ground, and then slide down to the frail seat of the swing. Then the fun begins. Like a couple of boys in an ordinary back yard swing the Siamese men begin to "teeter" the swing back and forth till it gets to dallying at a speed of perhaps a mile a minute. The swingers work till the swing-ropes stand out at right angles to the frame;

### Oloman's Dep't.

The Mason and the Stone.

By E. W.

The stone lies four square in its place, Cold and black and bare and grace. The sun shines on the barren square, And wakes no life or beauty there.

Blister the blow of steel on stone,

Filter the granite's grating groan;

The mason's cushion hand is set

Upon the stone to build and fret;

And deeper is the chisel goes

The beauty daily grows and grows,

About the carven stone all fair,

And angel wings and faces leap

Obedient to the chisel's sweep;

Flowers and fruits of paradise

Beneath the stately hammer rise,

Until the hand of God has grown

That stone not by through that carven stone.

Then too great Mason, have foreworn

The stone to make with hands shall be

In beauty as in suffering grow.

So hard a task of toil the stone laid,

That in that background there may shine

Guthines of beauty most divine.

Speaker.

Love on a Practical Basis.

A writer in the "Woman's Realm" of the New Orleans Picayune calls attention to new methods and environments in love-making:

One of the most curious, and possibly the most important, departures in modern life is the fact that for the first time in human history an element of plain, practical common sense is to be introduced into love-making. Heretofore it has been felt that love throws only illusions, and so the experiment of subjecting it to the pitiless light of truth will be tried with interest.

In the past, when a young man went to seek dressed in his best, wearing not only his company clothes, but his company manners. The girl, on the other hand, was powdered and dressed out of all everyday knowing, and they sat and talked of soulful things, and didn't find out a bit more about each other's real selves than if one had been in the Klondike and the other on the equator. Neither was consciously trying to deceive the other; but, all the same, after they were married there were many cruel disillusionments.

To the now far off athletics for women we owe a change. The girl who goes out a-hunting with her bow, and takes the rain, and sun, and dust, and wind, and tau, may not be a divinity to him, like the parlor maiden, but she is a human girl, and he has a chance to know her, and judge her on that basis. If she still appears beautiful to him, and he is still in love with her, she has nothing to fear from failing good looks, or wearing out paper and wrappers to breakfast; while, if he still appears hideous to her in kilokotukor and with a scumbum nose, she may rest satisfied that her C. is founded on a rock that nothing can shake.

Aside from this view of the subject is the far more important one of character. A woman's parlor views of life may be merely theories that she lacks the strength and courage to put into actual practice, and hence utterly worthless. The real way to know a woman is to go on an outing with her. If she can be cheerful in the face of difficulties, and can make allowances for mistakes and failures; if she can accept a substitute for the failing she wants with a good grace, then, indeed, she is of the right kind and quality that will make her companionship a lifelong pleasure and benefit.

The woman, on her part, has an equally good chance to study a man. She sees him off guard, when he is no longer trying to be a Prince Charming. It is one thing to spring a pick up lady's bindle-knotted in a parlor. It is another to stay his pace all day to keep near a woman who is a poor rider. That is the real chivalry. A woman may trust to protect her in the days of sickness and misfortune, and that would be patient and forbearing with her weaknesses. If a man is mean about little things, silly, stingy, belligerent, they are little straws that show which way the wind blows. Not long ago a story was told in the papers of a young girl who broke off her engagement with her betrothed because he beat a dog cruelly. Never was a wiser thing done, for the man who is cruel to animals, and inconstant to servants, is sure to treat his wife badly, once he becomes one of his possessions. The Julias and Romos of the present have far better opportunities for knowing each other than the lovers of the past, and it is bound to result in augmenting domestic happiness.

Marketable Autographs.

The autographs of most people are of little value unless signed to a check that is backed up by a bank account or attached to a deed or note secured by property. At a recent sale of theatrical relics, however, certain autographs sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$20.

An autograph letter written by the great English actor Edmund Kean sold for \$20, while a letter written by Frederick Lemaitre, the celebrated French actor, sold for only 12. Autographs of John McCullough and of Steele MacKaye, the author of "Hazel Kirke," sold at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Famous Boy Hunter.

There is a boy in Taney County, Missouri, who has a record which perhaps few if any old hunters can match. He killed a deer with a marble. The lad was out in the woods shooting, and had exhausted his supply of shot. He had put into his muzzle-loader, a single-barrel gun of the old pattern, a charge of powder, when he discovered that his shot pouch was empty. The boy had in his pocket a marble which he used as a "taw" in playing the common game. The marble exactly fitted the muzzle of his gun, and hardly thinking what might result from the experiment the young hunter dropped the "taw" down on the wadding covering the powder. On his way home the boy came upon a deer, which at close range stopped and challenged his aim. The adventurous lad of good hunting stock leveled his gun, pulled the trigger and brought down the game, the marble boring a hole into the vitals of the deer.

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Kaye, the author of "Hazel Kirke," sold

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Hobson in France.

Katherine de Forest writes from Paris to Harper's Bazaar:

Some of us here having been reading

the accounts of Hobson's exploit with

special interest. We who live here know

that, though the newspapers have been

brought, the great mass of the French

people are friendly to the sister re-

public as in the old days when they

went over Lafayette to help bring it into

life. In France it is not the people who

talk, who burdend in the newspapers,

who express the feeling of the country.

It is the great mass of workers, the

hongocotes, the scholars, the profes-

sors, the class of men to whom we owe

it today that we have officers in our

service with the so ens as well as the

bravery of Lieutenant Hobson.

For ride by ride with his sublime in-

difference to his own life for the sake

of his country, in his splendid exploit

was that unsurpassed knowledge which

made it a success. And where'd he

get it? In the French School of Mines,

which the French government has al-

ways most generously thrown open,

without oblige to any, of our officers

who might choose to profit by it. Ac-

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

osman Kleg appointed auctioneer. Alonzo F. Hart appointed tax collector, at a salary of one cent, on the first fifteen hundred dollars and two per cent, on the balance; bond, \$6,000. Voted to release George Manchester, commonly known as "Coop," from jail, and clock ordered to notify the jailer. Sureties, John R. Hicks, Chas. A. Hawley, Willa allowed and orders for payment given as follows: John R. Hicks, police service, \$10; Richard J. Barker, Jr., lumber for sawmills, \$900; William N. Andrews sum for sidewalk, \$100; Robert Howard, labor in council rooms, \$20; Charles E. Williston, surveyor, \$1; Thomas Cory, damages by dog, \$10; Henry Bateson, keeping J. H. \$12.50; Austin Walker, attorney, \$10.75; sureties, \$10.20; John A. Hathaway, board of juries and traps, \$62.00; Thomas F. Manchester, police service, \$50; Robert O'Connell, police service, \$50; William B. Manchester, moving sidewalk, \$1; Richard J. Barker, copy of Rhode Island Statutes, \$10.80; S. A. French, police supplies, \$10.24; Robert Brantingham on for arrest nights and jail, \$9.60; James Hambly, labor on highway, \$17.50; Samuel F. Stewart, labor on sidewalks and moving fences, \$10.00; Edwin D. Dixie, services as supervisor, \$3; Peleg D. Humphrey, lumber, coal, etc., \$27.70; John R. Hicks, services as moderator in April and June, \$8; Charles A. Hambly, land for highway, \$6.60; labor on highway, \$6.70.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and Town Council, held in the town hall, a full board present, the business transactions were as follows:

Davidson appointed trustee of Albert S. Davis to be appointed trustee of Mary Davol, deceased. Bond accepted of Mary A. Howard to sell real estate of her ward, Charles Donovan. The annual account of Patrick Judge, guardian of the estate of Patrick Judge, Jr., received, allowed and ordered recorded.

In Town Council, Fernando A. Wilcox was appointed a committee to see that necessary repairs were made at the town farm. Permission was given to William J. Brightman to straighten lines in road near his premises. Permission granted to Edwin F. Hambly to remove the remains of George W. Gray to Portsmouth or elsewhere. Ad-

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,  
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Newport, R. I., July 16th, 1898.

### New Advertisements.

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and Dress Suits, at \$10.50  
and \$15. Suits that fit and give  
satisfaction.

Model Clothing Co.,  
192 & 194 THAMES ST.

their country and the cause of human  
ity. An interesting feature of this  
birthday party was a letter received  
that day by one of the guests, and read  
by the little patriots. It had come  
direct from Manila from a surgeon  
on the U. S. S. "Dodge" off Cavite,  
the vessel which received the first shot  
during the Dewey engagement; it was  
written on Spanish paper taken from

the captured Spanish gun boat "Cañon."  
Mr. Samuel C. Harris and family  
from Newton, Mass., who for the past  
month have been guests at the Smith  
village returned home Friday.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

will be remembered for its famous "War Numbers" of the Civil War. Its value during the war with Spain will be even greater because of vastly improved facilities. History is being rapidly made. The gravest questions of our time are coming to the front, and every American should have each week an accurate, concise

### PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THIS WAR

from now until peace is assured. A brilliant staff of artists and correspondents are representing the WEEKLY at the front. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Carlton T. Chapman, Frederic Remington, T. de Thulstrup, W. A. Rogers, Clyde, D. V. Hunt, and others, with a large staff of photographers, are accurately portraying the movements of our army and navy and happenings at Washington and elsewhere. Among the WEEKLY's correspondents are Frank D. Millet, John F. Bass, and O. K. Davis, in the Philippines; John Fox, Jr., with General Shafter's army, Harold Martin, at St. Thomas, and others. By subscribing now for one year, you will obtain the WEEKLY during the most important engagements.

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